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9
10 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

12
13 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
14 v.
15 DA SETH,
16 Plaintiff,
Defendant.

No. CR 17-480 MMC

DEFENDANT DA SETH'S SENTENCING
MEMORANDUM

Court: Hon. Maxine M. Chesney
Date: January 31, 2018
Time: 2:15 p.m.

17
18 INTRODUCTION

19 Mr. Da Seth now appears before the Court for sentencing, having pleaded guilty to the
20 two charges in the indictment related to passport fraud and possession of a false identification
21 document with the intent to defraud the United States. The Probation Officer and the United
22 States Attorney's Office has appropriately recommended a probationary sentence in this case,
23 for good reason. This offense was not accomplished for malicious purpose, immigration-related
24 purpose, or typical reasons individuals commit passport fraud. This offense occurred because
25

1 Mr. Seth wanted to accompany his wife to have surgery she could only afford in the Dominican
 2 Republic. While Mr. Seth has a criminal record, he is also a family-oriented man with 4
 3 children whom he is extremely dedicated to. While all parties agree that Mr. Seth's choice of
 4 methods in this case was extremely poor, the fundamental root of this offense was to attempt to
 5 protect his wife. Both he and his wife have learned a great deal through the prosecution of this
 6 offense. There is little reason to expect that Mr. Seth will make a similar mistake in the future.

7 Mr. Seth suffers from a chronic health condition that requires frequent doctors visits in
 8 San Joaquin County, and his family currently operates on a low level of income given Mr.
 9 Seth's wife recent disabilities. Given these factors, it makes sense that this Court sentence Mr.
 10 Seth to probation terms that allow him to continue to reside in Stockton. He needs to change
 11 jobs and find full time employment near his home. Accordingly, the only difference in Mr.
 12 Seth's request for sentencing and the remaining parties is that he requests that the Court not
 13 place him in a halfway house for three months, and instead sentence him to three years of
 14 probation with 3 months of electronic monitoring, a \$200 special assessment, and no fine.

15 **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

16 On December 12, 2016, Mr. Seth's wife, Vongputhear "Laura" May booked travel for
 17 herself and her husband, the defendant, in order to accomplish a surgery in the Dominican
 18 Republic the following March. *See* Declaration of Elizabeth M. Falk ("Falk Decl.") at Exhibit
 19 C (travel confirmation). The reason Ms. May booked the surgery out of the country is due to
 20 the fact the Dominican Republic was the only place that she could afford to have the surgery.
 21 Because Mr. Seth did not want his wife to travel alone to the Dominican, he planned to travel
 22 with her. Accordingly, shortly after booking the trip, Mr. Seth applied for a U.S. passport,
 23 expecting nothing of consequence would happen.

1 Instead, Mr. Seth's application was rejected – after the prepaid tickets and were no
2 longer refundable. Although the rejection letter indicated that he had an outstanding arrest
3 warrant out of Ohio, Mr. Seth did not understand why because he was not on active supervision
4 there and he had been granted permission to move back to California while on probation.
5 Moreover, he had been released on the 2015 incident in 2016 without issue. The warrant had
6 not shown up when he was discharged from custody in 2016, and nothing had happened
7 between then and December, 2016. He further attempted to contact the Court in Ohio, but
8 could not get any information about the nature of the warrant or the reasons it had issued.

9 Mr. Seth then made an unfortunate decision that led to his conviction on the instant case.
10 Rather than send his wife alone to have surgery, he elected to apply for a passport in his
11 brother's name so he could go with his wife to have the surgery, take care of her in recovery
12 there, return, and then attempt to clear up the warrant in Ohio upon their return.¹ This decision
13 was certainly not wise, and can only be described as immature at best, inane at worst. But the
14 root cause of that decision was Mr. Seth's fear of his wife going to a foreign country to have
15 surgery when he was not confident she would be safe. As it turned out, not only did Ms. May
16 have to go by herself to have the surgery due to Mr. Seth's arrest (see Falk Dec., Exhibit D),
17 Mr. Seth wound up with a federal conviction for that decision.

18 Stupid, yes. Heartless? No. As this case reveals, Mr. Seth made a poor calculus here and a
19 very bad decision. But the decision was not for a nefarious purpose, nor accomplished in an
20 effort to pass himself off as a citizen when he is not. More so than anything, this offense
21 reveals an immaturity of thought that the U.S. Probation Office can most likely help Mr. Seth
22 work through. To his credit, following arrest, Mr. Seth has been a model of pretrial services

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25 ¹ He did not have the money to go to Ohio pre-surgery, as all the family funds in savings
26 had gone to the surgery and travel for it.
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1 compliance; has found a job and works all the hours the restaurant will give him, and has
 2 caused no issues with drug testing or any other conditions. He will likely do well on
 3 supervision given this track record.

4 The Court should also note that Mr. Seth suffers from some chronic health conditions that
 5 have required (and will require) frequent trips to his health care provider in San Joaquin
 6 County. *See* Falk Decl., Exhibits A and B (filed under seal). One of these conditions, type 2
 7 diabetes, was only recently diagnosed since the publication of the Presentence Report. *See*
 8 Exhibit A at 3 (reflecting “critical lab blood glucose” of 654 on 1/12/2018 requiring a quick
 9 visit; see also Page 1 (reflecting new diagnosis.) This is a new condition for Mr. Seth, who
 10 already was on dietary restrictions due to chronic pancreatitis from 2015. He is just getting
 11 adjusted to a new eating plan and medication regimen to manage his diabetes, which runs in his
 12 family. He anticipates check-ups at his provider in San Joaquin every two weeks into the near
 13 future so his blood sugar levels can be monitored and his medications adjusted if necessary. It
 14 is his hope that the Court can sentence in a manner that will not separate him from his doctor for
 15 an extended period of time.

16 Furthermore, although Mr. Seth did recover from the initial onset of chronic pancreatitis, he
 17 has experienced significant health issues in the past year. For example, over the course of time
 18 this case has been pending, Mr. Seth has lost approximately 50 pounds. *See id.*, Exhibit A, at 6
 19 of 27. His pancreatitis flares up approximately once every 6 months, and he is concerned about
 20 the interplay between his new diabetes diagnosis with his chronic pancreatitis. Although he is
 21 currently not on painkillers like Percocet, he takes a cornucopia of medications at this point
 22 attempting to manage the interplay between diabetes and pancreatitis. *See* Exhibit A at 1-2 (top
 23 two pages lists medication regimen.)

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1 ARGUMENT
23 **I. A PROBATIONARY SENTENCE IS SUFFICIENT BUT NOT GREATER THAN
4 NECESSARY TO FULFILL THE GOALS OF 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)**

5 In sentencing Mr. Seth, this Court must consider *all* of the directives set forth in 18 U.S.C.
6 section 3553(a); the sentencing guidelines are only one factor among many to be considered by
7 the Court. *See United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220 (2005); *Kimbrough v. United States*, 128 S.
8 Ct. 558, 570 (2007). “The overarching statutory charge for a district court is to impose a
9 sentence sufficient, but not greater than necessary” to achieve the goals of section 3553(a).
10 *United States v. Carty*, 520 F.3d 984, 991 (9th Cir. 2008) (internal quotations omitted). Those
11 goals include the need to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, to
12 provide just punishment for the offense, to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct, to
13 protect the public from further crimes of the defendant; and to provide the defendant with needed
14 educational or vocational training, medical care, or other correctional treatment in the most
15 effective manner. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2). Section 3553(a) also directs the court to consider
16 a number of additional factors, including the nature and circumstances of the offense, §
17 3553(a)(1); the history and characteristics of the defendant, § 3553(a)(1); the kinds of sentences
18 available, § 3553(a)(3); the sentencing guideline range, § 3553(a)(4); pertinent Sentencing
19 Commission policy statements, § 3553(a)(5); the need to avoid unwarranted sentencing
20 disparities, § 3553(a)(6); and, the need to provide restitution to any victims of the offense, §
21 3553(a)(7).

22 **II. An Electronic Monitoring Sentence Alone as a Condition of Three Years of
23 Probation is the Appropriate Sentence Here.**

24 Given the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. 3553(a), as well as the Zone B Guideline range,
25 the Court has a number of options when imposing sentence in this case. The only disparity
26 between the parties’ recommended sentence at this juncture is whether or not the Court should
27 impose a three month term at the halfway house. For the following reasons, Mr. Seth instead

1 requests a slight variance from the Court; that the Court forego the halfway house portion of the
2 sentence and instead opt for the three month term of electronic monitoring at home.

3 First, although the Presentence Report does not so reflect, Mr. Seth spent the first month
4 of pretrial release at a halfway house. See Docket at 7, 15 (reflecting initial release to the
5 halfway house on September 8, 2017, then a further bond hearing on October 11, 2017 where the
6 defendant was allowed to return home to San Joaquin County and the Court declined to put Mr.
7 Seth on electronic monitoring). Accordingly, Mr. Seth has already done time at the halfway
8 house and fully complied with the conditions of living there. He performed very well, without
9 issue, such that Magistrate Judge Kim declined to put him on electronic monitoring. This should
10 be taken into account by this Court.

11 Second, Mr. Seth is facing a new medical condition and a new set of medication, testing
12 and treatment to manage that condition. His health provider is in French Camp, California,
13 which varies from a one and a half hour to a two-hour drive from San Francisco depending on
14 traffic. The Seths only have one car and Mr. Seth would not be able to bring it to San Francisco
15 given that his wife and 4 children live in Stockton. Given the circumstances, a three month term
16 in the halfway house starting in February is going to be a significant challenge transportation
17 wise to get to his regular caregiver. Given the underlying offense and the other options the Court
18 has for sentencing, this option is more punitive than necessary.

19 Moreover, Mr. Seth's employment is in Fremont and he is currently searching for better
20 jobs in the Stockton area. There are no halfway houses in Stockton and were the Court to place
21 Mr. Seth in a halfway house, he would need to reside in Oakland or San Francisco. This
22 placement will not move the ball forward in the direction this family needs to go. As the income
23 records for the family relay, Mr. Seth needs to get a full time job with a minimal commute in the
24 Stockton area. The family's combined income monthly is no more than \$2200 a month
25 depending on how many hours Mr. Seth can obtain at the Poke Poke restaurant he works at. *See*

1 Falk Decl., Exhibit E (reflecting disability income for Ms., May of approximately \$1015 a
2 month; general assistance checks of \$620 a month, and Mr, Seth's income of nearly \$500 a
3 month.) The halfway house will take 25% of any paycheck Mr. Seth earns, which will cut the
4 already-slim margin this family operates on. Moreover, a San Francisco or Oakland halfway
5 house placement will not allow Mr. Seth to look for better jobs over the next three months with
6 long term potential close to his residence in Stockton.

7 Because Mr. Seth was uncertain of the outcome of the instant case, he took the first job
8 he could get once he was released. The Poke Poke restaurant he currently works at in Berkeley
9 is run by a relative so it was a good place to seek employment while he had a federal case
10 pending. Now that all parties are recommending a non-custodial sentence, Mr. Seth is
11 determined to find a better job closer to home. The interests of justice, as well as the long-term
12 financial well being of the family suggest that the Court allow Mr. Seth to serve his sentence on
13 electronic monitoring in Stockton, as opposed to at a halfway house in San Francisco, where he
14 will literally be maintaining the status quo, but cannot readily search for and seek gainful
15 employment in the Stockton area. Under the circumstances of this case, a halfway house
16 placement makes no sense. This Court should instead vary downward from the Guideline range,
17 credit Mr. Seth for the month he already spent in the halfway house, and order three additional
18 months of electronic monitoring as a sanction in this case.

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CONCLUSION

In consideration of all of the factors of 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), Mr. Seth submits that a sentence of three years of probation with an additional three months of electronic monitoring is sufficient but not greater than necessary to fulfill the goals of sentencing articulated by Congress in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).

DATED: January 25, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

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/S/

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